

Lancaster Rural District Council



Library

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the Year

1965

Lancaster Rural District Council

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as on 31st December, 1965)

Chairman:

Councillor F. BUTCHER

Councillor R. Armer, J.P.

„ **Mrs. B. M. Atkinson**

„ **T. E. Burrows**

„ **A. Clarke**

„ **J. Downey**

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„ **Mrs. J. M. Swaits**

„ **H. Taylor**

STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health :

R. W. FARQUHAR, B.Sc. (Agri.), M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

CLIFFORD HYDE °

Additional Public Health Inspector :

J. ERIC BARTON °

° Public Health Inspector's Certificate

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HEALTH INSPECTOR. PAGE 22.

Public Health Department,
5 Dalton Square, Lancaster.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Lancaster Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the annual report on the health, sanitary conditions and circumstances of the Lancaster Rural District in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1965.

The estimated population at mid-year 1965 was 16,030 an increase of 610 on the previous year.

The crude birth rate was 14.5 per 1,000 population compared with 13.6 in 1964. The infant mortality rate at 8.6 per 1,000 births was lower than the rate for England and Wales which was 19.0. The crude death rate (all causes), was 14.6 per 1,000 population, the corresponding figure for 1964 being 13.1 per 1,000. No maternal deaths have occurred in the last twelve years.

In Table 2, in which the birth and death rates have been expressed as averages for each 10 year period between 1891 and 1960, the downward trend in infant and maternal deaths and in the mortality rate of respiratory tuberculosis can clearly be seen, in contrast to the upward trend of the cancer death rate.

The District was comparatively free from infectious diseases during the year, except from an outbreak of measles which affected nearly 200 young children. Although infectious hepatitis (jaundice) is not notifiable, a few sporadic cases are known to have occurred. Some small progress was made in the prevention of disease in that the percentage of children accepting vaccination or immunisation against smallpox, poliomyelitis, diphtheria and whooping cough exceeded the figures for the previous year.

In his report your Chief Public Health Inspector deals with the routine work which goes on unobtrusively day by day on which the safety of water supplies, milk and other food depends. He stresses the desirability of the earliest possible approval and implementation of the Bolton-le-Sands, Warton and Carnforth combined sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.

There has been no significant change in regard to housing conditions, the number of new properties built by private development being 285 compared with 297 in the previous year. The policy of persuading house owners to improve their houses with the aid of standard or discretionary grants is continuing to prove effective.

In conclusion I wish to express to members of the Council the thanks of the Department for their continued interest and support in its work and to the members of the staff my appreciation of their ready help and co-operation at all times.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
R. W. FARQUHAR,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in acres	53,010
Population (Census 1961)	14,018
Registrar General's estimate of home population (mid-year 1965)	16,030
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)	2,396
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1961)	4,658
Number of inhabited houses 1965 (according to rate books)	5,789
Rateable Value	£696,740
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,903

The District is largely rural in character with popular residential areas in several of its sixteen parishes.

Agriculture is the most important, if not the largest industry. Other industries are quarrying, building, textiles and catering for tourists and holiday makers.

By far the largest industrial undertaking is the Trimpell petroleum refinery at Middleton, which provides employment for a considerable number of people from the Rural District.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1965

	M.	F.	Total
LIVE BIRTHS (Legitimate)	116	104	220
(Illegitimate)	4	8	12
Total	120	112	232
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 est. population			14.5
Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 est. population			17.1
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births			5.2
STILL BIRTHS (Legitimate)	—	1	1
(Illegitimate)	1	—	1
Total	1	1	2
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			8.5
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	121	113	234
INFANT DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE			
Legitimate	1	—	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	1	—	1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			8.6
INFANT DEATHS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE			
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			NIL
INFANT DEATHS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE			
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			NIL
INFANT DEATHS UNDER 1 WEEK PLUS			
STILL BIRTHS	1	1	2
Peri-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			8.5
DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES			NIL
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			NIL
DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES	133	101	234
Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 est. population			14.6
Adjusted Mortality Rate per 1,000 est. population			11.2

TABLE 1. COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1965 AND THE PERIOD 1960-64.

Year	Live births		Deaths (all causes)		Still births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality				Neo-natal	
	No. registered	Crude Rate per 1,000 population	No. registered	Crude Rate per 1,000 population	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births
1965	232	*14.5	234	†14.6	2	8.5	Nil	Nil	2	8.6	Nil	Nil	2	8.6
1964	209	13.6	202	13.1	5	23.4	Nil	Nil	2	9.6	2	9.6	2	9.6
1963	168	11.3	238	16.1	2	11.8	Nil	Nil	3	17.9	3	17.9	3	17.9
1962	194	13.4	234	16.2	4	20.2	Nil	Nil	4	20.6	4	20.6	4	20.6
1961	208	14.9	210	15.1	3	14.2	Nil	Nil	4	19.2	2	9.6	2	9.6
1960	188	13.9	223	16.5	5	25.9	Nil	Nil	5	26.6	5	26.6	5	26.6
Average														
5 years 1960-1964	—	13.4	—	15.4	—	19.1	—	Nil	—	18.8	—	16.9	—	16.9

* Adjusted live birth-rate (comparability factor 1.18) = 17.1 per 1,000 population.

† Adjusted deathrate (comparability factor 0.77) = 11.2 per 1,000 population.

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

1. **Population.** The Registrar General's estimate of the population at mid-year 1965 was 16,030 against 15,420 the year before. The population of the Rural District is continuing to grow and appears to be doing so at a greater rate than in earlier years. For the four years 1961-1965 the total increase in the population was 2,012, compared with an increase of 1,963 for the ten years 1951-1961. The growth in population has been due almost entirely to the influx of new residents.
2. **Births.** In 1965 there were 232 live registered births, an increase of 23 from the previous year, giving a crude birth rate of 14.5 per 1,000 population. The adjusted rate of 17.1 per 1,000 may be compared with the crude rate for England and Wales, which was 18.1 per 1,000.
3. **Deaths.** The total number of deaths from all causes in 1965 was 234, thirty-two more than in the previous year, giving a crude death rate of 14.6 per 1,000 population. The Adjusted death rate was 11.2 per 1,000, the comparable rate for England and Wales being 11.5 per 1,000.

It will be seen from the classified list of causes of death in table 3 that diseases of the heart and circulatory diseases again appeared as the most common cause of death and in this group coronary thrombosis continues to be the chief culprit. This disease is characteristic in that it most often strikes people in middle age, reflecting perhaps the increased tempo of modern life.

4. **Infant Mortality.** The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 2, equivalent to an infant mortality rate of 8.6 per 1,000 live births. Owing to the smallness of the absolute figures the mortality rate can vary considerably from year to year and the average rate for the preceding five years was 18.8 per 1,000 live births. The rate for England and Wales in 1965 was 19.0.
5. **Long-term Trends in Vital Statistics.** A much more reliable picture of the long-term changes in the birth and death rates in the District can be obtained when the yearly variations, which for statistical reasons may occur at irregular intervals, have been smoothed out as in Table 2 overleaf. This shows the birth and death rates expressed as averages of each 10 year period between 1891-1960, and from these certain trends can be traced and conclusions drawn with reasonable safety. Thus the distinct fall in infant and maternal mortality and in deaths from respiratory tuberculosis is in marked contrast to the rising tide of deaths from cancer of the lung and other forms of cancer.

TABLE 2. VITAL STATISTICS LANCASTER R.D.

The principal vital statistics for the seven decennial periods between 1891 and 1960, together with those for 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965 are given below:—

Mean of 10 years	Live Births			Still Births			Deaths (all causes)			Infant Mortality		Maternal Mortality		Cancer (Deaths)		Respiratory Tuberculosis (Deaths)	
	Estimated population (all ages)	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 est. population	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 est. population	No. of infant deaths regd.	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of maternal deaths regd.	Rate per 1,000 live & still-births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 est. population	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 est. population	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 est. population
1891-1900	13,224	374.4	28.3	§	§	217.5	16.4	46.7	125	§	§	§	§	§	§	16.3	1.23
1901-1910	8,937	199.7	22.3	§	§	120.2	13.4	19.4	97	§	§	§	5.8	6.4	0.65	6.4	0.72
1911-1920	*9,001) †8,702)	165.3	18.4	§	§	120.5	13.8	13.7	83	0.6	§	§	10.9	5.3	1.25	5.3	0.61
1921-1930	9,332	161.5	17.3	§	§	120.3	12.9	9.6	59	0.6	§	§	11.6	4.2	1.24	4.2	0.45
1931-1940	*9,829) †9,857)	135.7	13.8	6.6	46	135.2	13.7	7.8	57	1.0	7.03	15.4	1.56	4.9	1.56	4.9	0.50
1941-1950	11,002	165.3	15.0	3.6	21.4	148	13.5	6.5	39.4	0.4	2.37	20	1.82	2.6	1.82	2.6	0.24
1951-1960	12,719	180.3	14.2	3.1	16.8	172.3	13.5	4.8	27.5	0.1	0.53	25.4	2.00	1.3	2.00	1.3	0.10
1961	13,930	208	14.9	3	14.2	210	15.1	4	19.2	Nil	Nil	37	2.73	Nil	2.73	Nil	Nil
1962	14,450	194	13.4	4	20.2	234	16.2	4	20.6	Nil	Nil	38	2.63	1	2.63	1	0.07
1963	14,820	168	11.3	2	11.8	238	16.1	3	17.9	Nil	Nil	43	2.90	3	2.90	3	0.20
1964	15,420	209	13.6	5	23.4	202	13.1	2	9.6	Nil	Nil	27	1.76	Nil	1.76	Nil	Nil
1965	16,030	232	14.5	2	8.5	234	14.6	2	8.6	Nil	Nil	65	4.05	Nil	4.05	Nil	Nil

* For calculation of birth rate. † For calculation of death rate. § Not available.

NOTE—1. From 1950 deaths from Hodgkin's disease, leukaemia and alukæmia are included in the total of cancer deaths.

2. The population estimates and numbers of registered deaths for the years 1940-49, inclusive, relate to civilians only.

3. The decrease in population at the change of the century was due to boundary alterations.

TABLE 3.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR, 1965

Number	M.	F.	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Menengococcal Infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	2	5	7
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	8	4	12
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	1	9	10
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	28	6	34
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	2	2
16. Diabetes	1	—	1
17. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	23	14	37
18. Coronary disease, Angina	39	23	62
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	—	—
20. Other Heart Diseases	6	17	23
21. Other Circulatory Diseases	8	4	12
22. Influenza	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	5	3	8
24. Bronchitis	1	—	1
25. Other diseases of Respiratory System	—	1	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	3	5
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	—	1	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostrate	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	—	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	6	10
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1	2
34. All other Accidents	3	1	4
35. Suicide	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Total deaths from all causes	133	101	234

TABLE 4. DEATHS CLASSIFIED BY AGE GROUPS AND PARISH — JANUARY-DECEMBER 1965.

PARISH	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-	75-	80+	Total
Ashton-w-Stodday										1					1
Bolton-le-Sands							1		2		7	17	11	10	48
Cockerham										1	1	1	1	2	5
Ellel										6	6	6	5	4	21
Heaton-w-Oxcliffe									1			1			2
Middleton										1	2	2	2	2	7
Overton										1	1	1	1	1	4
Over Wyresdale															Nil
Priest Hutton											1				1
Scotforth											2			3	5
Silverdale											13	14	4	21	52
Slyne-w-Hest	1	1						1		1	11	16	7	10	48
Thurnham											1		1	2	4
Warton	1								1		10	3	4	2	21
Yealand Conyers										1		2		2	5
Yealand Redmayne												3	6	1	10
TOTALS	2	1					1		2	5	54	67	42	60	234

SECTION B.

**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE AREA**

(a) **Laboratory Facilities.** The bacteriological examination of milk, water, ice cream and foodstuffs, as well as of specimens of faeces, nose and throat swabs, etc., from individual patients is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Preston. Chemical analysis of water, milk and foodstuffs, under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 is carried out by the County Analyst, Dr. Walker.

(b) **Ambulance Facilities.** Ambulance Services are administered by the Divisional Health Office of the Lancashire County Council, Health Division No. 2; Lancaster; the telephone number of the ambulance station is Lancaster 3311.

(c) **Domicilliary Services.** The services of District Nurses Midwives, and Home Helps, to look after patients in their own homes, are provided by the Lancashire County Council, acting as the Local Health Authority. These services for the Lancaster Rural District are administered from the Divisional Health Office at Station Road, Lancaster.

(d) **Treatment Centres and Clinics.** The following Centres and Clinics catering for the area have been established by the Lancashire County Council:—

School Clinics:

- (1) Market Street, Carnforth.
- (2) Ashton Road, Lancaster.
- (3) Euston Road, Morecambe.

Child Welfare Centres:

- (1) Memorial Hall, Hest Bank.
- (2) The Village Institute, Galgate.
- (3) Gaskell Memorial Hall, Silverdale.
- (4) Congregational Church Hall, Bolton-le-Sands.
- (5) Parish Hall, Cockerham.
- (6) Memorial Hall, Overton.

The following clinics are administered by the Lancaster and Kendal Hospital Management Committee:—

- (1) Tuberculosis—Beaumont Hospital, Lancaster.
- (2) Venereal Diseases—Special Treatment Centre, Royal

(e) **Hospitals.** Lancaster Infirmary.

Infectious Diseases:—Beaumont Hospital, at Slyne Road, Lancaster, is available and is administered by the Lancaster and Kendal Hospital Management Committee.

Smallpox cases would be notified to the secretary of the Lancaster and Kendal Hospital Management Committee, who would arrange for their disposal to a Smallpox Hospital.

Other Cases:—The Lancaster Royal Infirmary, The Queen Victoria Hospital, Morecambe, Lancaster Moor Hospital, Royal Albert Hospital, Bay View Hospital.

SECTION C.

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES**

TABLE 5.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1965

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total cases all ages	AGE PERIODS - YEARS									
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 and over	Age un- known
Scarlet fever	14			1	1	4	8				
Whooping cough	2						2				
Acute poliomyelitis											
Paralytic											
Non-paralytic											
Measles (excluding rubella)	196	4	19	31	21	26	92	3			
Diphtheria											
Dysentery											
Meningococcal infection											
Ophthalmia neonatorum											
TOTAL	212	4	19	32	22	30	102	3	—	—	—

		0-	5-	15-	45-	65 and over	Age unknown
Acute pneumonia (prim. and infl'zal)	1				1		
Smallpox							
Acute encephalitis							
Infective							
Post-infectious							
Enteric or typhoid fever							
Paratyphoid fever							
Erysipelas							
Food poisoning	1	1					
Tuberculosis -							
Respiratory	2			1	1		
Meninges & C.N.S.							
Other	2				2		
Other notifiable diseases (specify)							
TOTALS	6	1	—	1	4	—	—

1. Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

No cases of diphtheria have occurred in the area since 1950. To maintain this satisfactory position, it is still essential for parents to ensure that their children are immunised in early infancy against this once dreaded disease.

Fourteen cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year compared with 3 in 1964.

2. Measles and Whooping Cough.

During 1965 measles occurred more frequently in the District — 196 cases were notified compared with 49 in 1964 and 79 in 1963. A prophylactic vaccine has recently been introduced for use in selected cases but mass vaccination against measles is not advised.

Two cases of whooping cough were notified in 1965. As will be seen from Table 6 this disease is becoming less common and also less severe in nature since pertussis vaccine came into regular use. By means of a triple vaccine children can be immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus simultaneously and oral poliomyelitis vaccine can be administered at the same time.

3. Dysentery and Food Poisoning.

There was only one notification of food poisoning during the year.

4. Tuberculosis.

Two new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified in 1965, compared with 1 in the previous year. No deaths were ascribed to this disease.

Since 1957 vaccination against tuberculosis has been carried out on school leavers after routine tuberculin skin testing.

5. Brucellosis.

In recent annual reports reference has been made to *Brucella abortus* which causes contagious abortion in cows and the disease known as undulant fever in humans. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food carried out a national survey of dairy herds in 1960-61 and subsequently in May, 1962 encouraged the extension of their vaccination service by making it available free of charge for female calves of 4 to 8 months old. From the findings of this national survey it was estimated that the national herd contained 2.07 per cent of

infected cows distributed among 25 to 30 per cent of dairy herds. Of the infected herds 62 per cent contained only one or two infected cows.

As regards the overall incidence of brucella infection present in milk, the Public Health Laboratory Service (1961 Report) stated that during 1959 brucella was recovered from 4·8 per cent of 11,450 milk samples drawn from areas scattered fairly evenly throughout England and Wales. Within this overall picture there appear to be regional variations. For example Robertson (1961) found that 18·7 per cent of milk samples from 842 herds in North Lancashire were infected.

The results of our own investigations in Lancaster Rural District have tended to exaggerate the extent of Brucella infection in local herds, since milk samples from individual cows have mainly been confined to herds from which a bulk sample had previously indicated the presence of the brucella organism. The number of infected cows found in the last three years was as follows:—

1965	17 out of 219 cows	=	8%
1964	35 out of 293 cows	=	12%
1963	3 out of 156 cows	=	2%

Brucellosis is not a notifiable disease and for this reason the size of the public health problem is difficult to estimate. The most reliable guide to its incidence in man is from the examination of blood and other tissues from hospital patients. The annual reports of the Public Health Laboratory Service showed a rise from 87 confirmed cases in 1955 to 133 in 1963. Various authorities, however, estimate that at least 500 cases occur annually in this country.

Furthermore since 96 per cent of the national milk supply is now heat-treated brucellosis in man is more prevalent in those areas where raw milk is consumed. Whilst it is generally agreed that rural populations are more exposed to this infection than urban ones, there is still a good deal of uncertainty regarding the relative importance of raw milk consumption as opposed to direct contact with infected animals as being the more important source of human infection.

In rural areas some 90 per cent of all milk retailed is still sold as raw milk and the prejudice against pasteurised milk remains very strong. Even if all milk for human consumption were to be heat-treated the problem of infection through direct contact with infected cattle would still arise. Veterinary authorities hold the view that vaccination alone, although helping to control the disease, is unlikely to eradicate it from dairy herds. In these circumstances it would appear essential to introduce compensation to farmers for the slaughter of infected animals as was done in the case of bovine tuberculosis, although such a policy might well prove very costly.

6. Trend of Incidence of Infectious Disease, 1945-1965.

The table overleaf shows the average number of cases of infectious diseases notified in quinquennial periods from 1945.

7. Immunisation and Vaccination Schemes.

Under the National Health Service a comprehensive free service for immunisation and vaccination of the public is available. Protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox, and tuberculosis is available at the school clinics and child welfare centres. This service is also available from family doctors, except for vaccination against tuberculosis.

Whilst on the whole the local response to these various preventative measures has been fairly well maintained, there is still much room for improvement.

The following figures, which relate to the whole divisional area, gives the percentage of young children vaccinated or immunised as at 31st December, 1965 :—

Smallpox—48% of the children under 2 years of age; for children born in 1963—poliomyelitis 73%, whooping cough 79%, diphtheria 80%. These figures are an improvement on the previous year when the corresponding percentages were 45, 64, 78 and 78.

TABLE 6. INCIDENCE OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES LANCASTER R.D., 1945-1964.

YEAR or period of Years	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Acute Polio- myelitis	Dysentery	Food Poison- ing	Resp. Tubercu- losis	Non-resp. Tubercu- losis	Tubercu- losis (All Forms)
Mean of 5 years 1945-49	7.0	2.4	37.6	11.0	0.6	Nil	Nil	9.2	3.0	12.2
Mean of 5 years 1950-54	9.8	0.2	61.4	19.0	1.2	1.8	6.0	9.0	3.0	12.0
Mean of 5 years 1955-59	5.8	Nil	107	8.4	0.4	1.0	1.2	7.2	1.8	9.4
Mean of 5 years 1960-64	6.0	Nil	80	5.2	0.2	3.3	0.4	4.2	1.8	6.0
1965	14	Nil	196	2	Nil	Nil	1	2	2	4

**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES
OF THE DISTRICT.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector upon the Sanitary Circumstances of the District

HOUSING

Completed Council Housing Schemes.

The Council's completed housing schemes provide accommodation as detailed below:—

Bolton-le-Sands	74 houses, 20 flats, and 10 bungalows.
Cockerham	10 houses.
Ellel	140 houses, 8 flats, 4 shops and houses and 10 bungalows.
Heaton-with-Oxcliffe	4 houses.
Middleton	56 houses and 2 shops and houses.
Overton	16 houses.
Over Wyresdale	4 houses.
Priest Hutton	4 houses.
Scotforth	4 houses.
Silverdale	26 houses, 8 flats, and 6 bungalows.
Slyne-with-Hest	77 houses, 6 flats, 1 shop and house, and 5 bungalows.
Thurnham	22 houses.
Warton	76 houses, 16 flats, and 6 bungalows.
Yealand Redmayne	28 houses, and 5 bungalows.

Total 541 houses, 58 flats, 7 shops and houses, and 42 bungalows.

Total number of all dwellings :—648.

Current Council Housing Schemes.

At the end of 1965, there were no Council housing schemes either in hand or contemplated, there being at that time a total of 76 applications for houses, flats or bungalows and 39 such applicants were housed during the year.

Private Buildings.

The Surveyor, in his report for 1965 stated that there had been a reduction in the number of new properties completed during 1965, compared with 1964. This reduction was only slight, being 285 compared with 297 in the previous year. The respective figures for each Parish were as follows:—

76 in Bolton-le-Sands, 64 in Slyne-with-Hest, 64 in Warton, 28 in Ellel, 25 in Overton, 12 in Silverdale, 6 in Cockerham, 4 in Yealand Redmayne, 2 in Heaton-with-Oxcliffe and one each in the Parishes of Ashton-with-Stodday, Middleton, Over Wyresdale and Priest Hutton. At the year end it was estimated that a further 160 dwellings were in the course of construction.

Inspections of Dwelling Houses.

Number of houses inspected under the provisions of the Housing Acts	192
Number of inspections involved	534
Number of houses found not in all respects fit	49
Number rendered fit after service of Notice	47
Number found to be unfit for human habitation	2
Number demolished as a result of formal or informal action	1
Number closed as a result of formal or informal action	1

Overcrowding. Nothing can be added to what has been said in previous years, overcrowding no longer presenting a serious problem. It is likely, of course, that an isolated case will be discovered from time to time, and it is felt that such cases should receive high priority when a Council house in the locality becomes available for letting.

Slum Clearance. In my annual report for 1955, I gave a detailed summary of the report upon unfit houses in the District, as submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government, in accordance with the provisions of Sect. 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. This summary included the following items:—

Estimated number of houses unfit for human habitation	38
Period in years which the Council think necessary for securing the demolition of all the houses	10
Number of houses to be demolished or closed within five years	24

Of these latter 24 houses, all but 1 have been dealt with, 4 having been demolished, 14 having been closed and 5 made fit. Of the 14 included in the provisional second five year programme, 10 have been dealt with, 4 having been demolished, 1 having been closed and 5 made fit. In 1962, the Minister issued a directive to all Local Authorities under the provisions of the Housing Act 1957, to submit further schemes for amplifying or modifying any proposal previously submitted, for dealing with unfit houses. The following proposals were submitted to and have been approved by the Minister:—

Part I. The total problem.

(i) Estimated number of houses remaining unfit for human habitation	11
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(ii) Period of years which the Council think necessary for securing the demolition of all the houses in paragraph (i)	5
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Part II. Action already taken.

Number of houses demolished or closed since the 1st January, 1956	26
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Part III. Further proposals for action in the next five years.

(i) Number of houses to be demolished in clearance areas	Nil
(ii) Number of houses to be demolished elsewhere	11
(iii) Number of houses to be patched and retained for temporary accommodation	Nil

Up to the end of 1965, eight of the above houses had been dealt with, three having been closed, four demolished, and one made fit.

Improvement Grants, and Housing Survey.

During 1965 applications for Improvement Grants for dwelling houses were received at a slightly increased rate. There are two types of grants available for the carrying out of improvements to existing dwellings, namely "Standard Grants" and "Discretionary Grants."

The Standard Grants are in respect of five standard items, namely:

1. A fixed bath or shower in a bathroom.
2. A wash-hand basin.
3. Hot Water supply.
4. A water closet in, or readily accessible from the dwelling.
5. Satisfactory facilities for storing food.

In addition to the above items the Local Authority may give additional assistance for the following works:—

- (a) Provision of bathroom by building a new structure, or by converting an outbuilding attached to the dwelling.
- (b) The construction of a septic tank system of drainage disposal in cases where a sewer is not available.
- (c) The bringing of a piped supply of cold water into the dwelling for the first time.

Provided correct procedure is followed by the applicant, and certain other conditions relative to the state of repair of the dwelling, etc., are satisfied, the payment of these grants is obligatory, and is based upon 50 per cent of the final cost of the work, up to certain statutory limits.

The Discretionary Grants cover a much wider range of improvement works, such as natural lighting and ventilation, artificial lighting, cooking and heating facilities, drainage work, water supply, structural alterations to improve the layout of the dwelling, certain structural work to combat dampness, etc. These grants are made entirely at the discretion of the Local Authority. The Council are still making Discretionary Grants based on 50 per cent of the costs of eligible work.

Improvement of Houses.

The Council's policy of intense publicity to house-owners on the subject of Improvement Grants for dwelling houses was continued during 1965 in the Parishes of Ellel, Warton, Silverdale and part of Thurnham. As will be seen from a study of the tables given below, the Minister's stated target that at least 10% per annum of property ripe for improvement should be dealt with each year, (62 dwellings is the applicable figure in the Lancaster Rural District) was more than achieved, once again. I am quite certain that our policy of persuading house-owners to improve their dwellings by voluntary methods is the right one, and that it should be continued on this basis until or unless the results fall appreciably below this stated target. Should there be any indication in the future that this situation in fact was arising, the matter would be reported to you, with a view to you reconsidering your policy.

HOUSING.

Improvement Grants. The following details summarise the applications for grants and the payment of grants during 1965.

1. Discretionary Grants.

Total number of applications received	.....	.....	.....	18
Total number of applications approved	.....	.....	.....	18
Total amount of Grants approved	.....	.....	.....	£3,810
Average amount per dwelling	.....	.....	.....	£212
Completed Discretionary Grant schemes	.....	.....	.....	23
Total amount of grants paid	.....	.....	.....	£7,174
Average amount per dwelling	.....	.....	.....	£312

2. Standard Grants.

Total number of applications received	51
Total number of applications approved	51
Schemes completed	43
Total amount of Standard Grants paid	£4,858
Average amount per dwelling	£113

Housing General.

In view of the fact that the content of the paragraph below is merely a series of factual statements, it can differ only a little from that given in my report for 1964, except for the simple arithmetic additions to take into account the new houses that have been built and the houses that have been improved during the year.

It is estimated that there are now within the District some 5,789 inhabited dwellings compared with 5,520 at the end of 1964. Of these, there are approximately 3,803 which have been built since the Great War, practically all of which are equipped with modern amenities such as bathrooms, hot water supplies and internal W.Cs. Of the remaining 2,000 dwellings, as far as can be ascertained, there are now approximately 560 dwellings without these amenities, a figure which happily decreases each year. They are almost all stone built with the exception of the greater part of Millhead in the Parish of Warton, which are brick built, so that it can be stated that they are almost all substantial buildings, well worthy of improvement.

WATER SUPPLIES

The following Authorities supply water in the district:—

Lune Valley Water Board. Lune Valley Water Board supplies the parishes of Scotforth, Slyne-with-Hest, Bolton-le-Sands, Middleton, Overton, Ellel, Priest Hutton, Yealand Conyers, Yealand Redmayne, Silverdale, Warton and Heaton-with-Oxcliffe.

Fylde Water Board. Supplies the parishes of Cockerham, Thurnham and part of Ashton-with-Stodday.

Part of the parish of Over Wyresdale is supplied by private mains which are the property of the Earl of Sefton.

Origin and particulars of Water. Lune Valley Water Board (the parishes of Scotforth, Slyne-with-Hest, Bolton-le-Sands, Middleton, Overton, part of Ashton-with-Stodday and Heaton-with-Oxcliffe). The water supplied in these parishes is either moorland water from the gathering grounds in Over Wyresdale, which is subjected to mechanical filtration and chlorination at Langthwaite and Scotforth filter houses before distribution, or obtained from the Thirlmere pipe line. This latter water is from moorlands and of about 2 degrees of hardness, being subjected to rough screening and chlorination near its source. The only exception to the above detail is in respect of certain mains carrying raw water from either of the gathering grounds of the reservoirs supplying the Littlefell Lane area Scotforth, or from the reservoirs to the filter house supplying Bailrigg Lane area in the same parish.

Lune Valley Water Board (parishes of Ellel, Priest Hutton, Yealand Conyers, Yealand Redmane, Silverdale and a small part of Warton). This water is also obtained from the Thirlmere pipe line.

Lune Valley Water Board (Warton parish). The water supplied to the Warton parish is obtained from the Reservoir at Withets. The gathering ground is of a moorland nature but is liable to animal pollution. The board however provides an effective chlorination and filtration plant, and there is also a connection to the Thirlmere pipe line.

Fylde Water Board. This is also moorland water from the gathering grounds in the Pennine Range, and is subjected to chlorination and filtration before distribution.

New Services. During the year 308 services were laid to new dwellings. A mains supply is now provided to 5689 dwellings, being about 98 per cent of all the dwellings in the district. The remaining 100 houses, etc., obtain supplies from other sources such as roof water, wells and springs.

WATER SAMPLES

<i>Date</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Result</i>
21. 1.65	Main Road, Bolton-le-Sands	Highly Satisfactory
21. 1.65	Manor Crescent, Slyne-with-Hest	Highly Satisfactory
2. 2.65	Conder Green, Ashton-with-Stodday	Highly Satisfactory
2. 2.65	Beech Avenue, Galgate, Ellel	Highly Satisfactory
2. 2.65	Greenbank, Over Wyresdale	Highly Satisfactory
10. 2.65	Main Road, Warton	Highly Satisfactory
10. 2.65	Yealand Road, Yealand Conyers	Highly Satisfactory
23. 2.65	Middle Lea Farm, Over Wyresdale	Highly Satisfactory
23. 2.65	Beech Avenue, Galgate, Ellel	Highly Satisfactory
8. 3.65	Main Road, Bolton-le-Sands	Highly Satisfactory
8. 3.65	Yealand Road, Yealand Conyers	Highly Satisfactory
8. 3.65	Main Street, Warton	Highly Satisfactory
8. 3.65	Manor Crescent, Slyne-with-Hest	Highly Satisfactory
25. 3.65	Bye-Pass Road, Bolton-le-Sands	Highly Satisfactory
25. 3.65	Yealand Road, Yealand Conyers	Highly Satisfactory
25. 3.65	Manor Crescent, Slyne-with-Hest	Highly Satisfactory
25. 3.65	Main Road, Galgate, Ellel	Highly Satisfactory
27. 4.65	Main Street, Warton	Highly Satisfactory
27. 4.65	Manor Crescent, Slyne-with-Hest	Highly Satisfactory
27. 4.65	Yealand Road, Yealand Conyers	Highly Satisfactory
5. 5.65	Middleton Road, Middleton	Highly Satisfactory
5. 5.65	Smithgreen, Ellel	Highly Satisfactory
5. 5.65	Greenbank, Over Wyresdale	Highly Satisfactory
5. 5.65	Conder Green, Ashton-with-Stodday	Highly Satisfactory
12. 5.65	Abbeystead Road, Dolphinhholme, Ellel	Highly Satisfactory
12. 5.65	Manor Crescent, Slyne-with-Hest	Highly Satisfactory
12. 5.65	Hest Bank Lane, Slyne-with-Hest	Highly Satisfactory
12. 5.65	Bye-Pass Road, Bolton-le-Sands	Highly Satisfactory
12. 5.65	Main Street, Warton	Highly Satisfactory
12. 5.65	Dykes Lane, Yealand Conyers	Highly Satisfactory
9. 6.65	Yealand Road, Yealand Conyers	Highly Satisfactory
9. 6.65	Bye-Pass Road, Bolton-le-Sands	Highly Satisfactory
9. 6.65	Bye-Pass Road, Bolton-le-Sands	Highly Satisfactory
9. 6.65	Hest Bank Lane, Slyne-with-Hest	Highly Satisfactory
29. 6.65	Main Street, Warton	Unsatisfactory
29. 6.65	Middleton Road, Middleton	Highly Satisfactory
29. 6.65	Main Road, Bolton-le-Sands	Highly Satisfactory
29. 6.65	Yealand Road, Yealand Conyers	Highly Satisfactory
29. 6.65	Manor Crescent, Slyne-with-Hest	Highly Satisfactory
6. 7.65	Main Street, Warton	Unsatisfactory
13. 7.65	Main Street, Warton	Highly Satisfactory
27. 7.65	Greenbank, Over Wyresdale	Highly Satisfactory
27. 7.65	Smithgreen, Galgate	Highly Satisfactory
27. 7.65	Beech Avenue, Galgate, Ellel	Highly Satisfactory
27. 7.65	Victoria Terrace, Glasson Dock	Highly Satisfactory
10. 8.65	Main Road, Warton	Highly Satisfactory
10. 8.65	Main Road, Bolton-le-Sands	Highly Satisfactory
10. 8.65	Yealand Road, Yealand Conyers	Highly Satisfactory
10. 8.65	Manor Crescent, Slyne-with-Hest	Highly Satisfactory
28. 9.65	Yealand Road, Yealand Conyers	Highly Satisfactory
28. 9.65	West View, Millhead, Warton	Highly Satisfactory

28. 9.65	Main Road, Bolton-le-Sands	Highly Satisfactory
28. 9.65	Hest Bank Lane, Slyne-with-Hest	Highly Satisfactory
7.10.65	Beech Avenue, Galgate, Ellel	Highly Satisfactory
7.10.65	Greenbank, Over Wyresdale	Highly Satisfactory
12.10.65	Manor Crescent, Slyne-with-Hest	Highly Satisfactory
12.10.65	Yealand Road, Yealand Conyers	Highly Satisfactory
26.10.65	Main Street, Overton	Highly Satisfactory
26.10.65	Church Grove, Overton	Highly Satisfactory
26.10.65	Beech Avenue, Galgate, Ellel	Highly Satisfactory
12.10.65	Main Street, Warton	Unsatisfactory
19.10.65	Smithgreen, Galgate, Ellel	Highly Satisfactory
19.10.65	Main Street, Warton	Unsatisfactory
16.11.65	Main Street, Warton	Highly Satisfactory
16.11.65	Pinewood Avenue, Bolton-le-Sands	Highly Satisfactory
16.11.65	Yealand Road, Yealand Conyers	Highly Satisfactory
16.11.65	Mary Street, Millhead, Warton	Highly Satisfactory
23.11.65	Cove Road, Silverdale	Highly Satisfactory
30.11.65	Cove Road, Silverdale	Highly Satisfactory
7.12.65	Manor Crescent, Slyne-with-Hest	Highly Satisfactory
7.12.65	Pinewood Avenue, Bolton-le-Sands	Highly Satisfactory

During the year, once again, all samples taken from the areas supplied by the Fylde Water Board were reported "Highly Satisfactory," and out of a total of 66 samples taken for bacteriological examination from various services supplied by the Lune Valley Water Board, 62 were reported "Highly Satisfactory." The 4 unsatisfactory samples were all obtained from the Warton and Millhead localities, and it is understood were due to inefficient filtration. When this matter had been put right by renewing the filter bed media during the early part of November, all further samples taken from those areas were reported Highly Satisfactory. Of the various private supplies within the District, 8 samples were taken, 3 of which were reported highly satisfactory and 5 from two sources were unsatisfactory. After necessary remedial measures had been taken in regard to the storage arrangements, to one of these latter supplies, the repeat samples were all found to be satisfactory.

During 1965, it is again pleasing to report that the number of complaints received regarding discolouration of supplies remained comparatively small, except in regard to the northerly part of Warton village during the early part of the summer and Middleton Village during late October and early November. The utmost co-operation from officials of the Lune Valley Water Board was forthcoming on both these occasions, and a series of main flushing operations was carried out, with success.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Details of the methods of drainage and sewage disposal are reported by the Surveyor, as follows:—

Cockerham. Cockerham village and Housing Site is sewered and the sewage treated by means of a septic tank and rotary filter. The effluent is pumped from the works via a 4ins. diam. rising main, direct to the tidal River Cocker. This method of disposal of the effluent was brought into operation in mid-January 1958. The works are however considerably overloaded and it will be necessary eventually to extend the works, or alternatively reconstruct and enlarge each unit of the works.

Thurnham (Higher Thurnham). The sewage from the few houses in this hamlet is discharged into a number of separate tanks, the effluents eventually finding their way into drainage dykes. One of the tanks serving two houses, has been recently constructed on modern lines. No complaints regarding pollution of the dykes have been received and no such pollution has been noted.

.....

Thurnham (Lower Thurnham). This hamlet is sewered, and as far as can be ascertained, there is no treatment of the sewage prior to its discharge into a drainage dyke. Nevertheless, observations over a long period have not indicated that the contamination of the dyke is of anything but a minor nature. This opinion is agreed by the Lancashire River Authority inspector, and, at least for the present, there is no evidence to justify any action being taken against the owner of this private sewerage system.

Thurnham (Glasson Dock). Glasson Dock is sewered by two separate systems and the sewage is discharged crude into the sea via two outfalls.

Ellel. Galgate is sewered and the sewage is conveyed by means of a long pipe discharging in the tidal portion of the River Conder at Conder Green. The question of the provision of a sewage treatment plant for this village was brought to a head as a result of a submission of a plan for a considerable development by private developers during the early part of 1961. The extent of the proposed development was such as to warrant the making of an application by this Council to the Lancashire River Board, for consent to a new discharge into the River Conder. This consent was forthcoming subject to the provision of necessary treatment plant within three years from the date of the consent. It has not

been possible to prepare the details for this proposed scheme until the County Planning Officer's Development Plan is available, following which the preparation of the necessary plans etc. will be expedited.

Dolphinholme is sewered and the sewage treated by means of a recently constructed septic tank near Common Bank Farm, and two rotary percolating filters and humus tank by the side of the River Wyre. The present filters and humus tanks are undersized and a scheme has been prepared for increasing the filter and humus tank capacity.

Negotiations, with the Duchy of Lancaster, are taking place for the purchase of the site, and it is hoped that constructional works will start in 1966.

Over Wyresdale. This Parish being of a scattered nature (1 person to 45 acres) has no drainage system, and no pollution has been found.

Middleton. Most of this Parish is now sewered. All sewers from the village and the four Council housing sites drain to the pumping station near Garden Terrace, which ejects the sewage via a rising main and gravitating sewer to the sewage works at Middleton Tower Holiday Camp.

The effluent from these works is pumped via a 6in. diameter rising main into the 18in. diameter sea outfall pipe of the adjoining factory. In view of the restrictions on the quantity of sewage to be discharged to the factory sea outfall, the proposed development of land in Middleton and Overton, and the fact that the existing works are seriously overloaded and in need of considerable repairs, the Council is preparing a scheme for a new sewage disposal works for the parishes of Middleton and Overton with a new outfall sewer independent of the factory outfall sewer.

Preliminary enquiries have been made of landowners whose land will be affected by the scheme, and planning applications have been submitted to the Lancashire County Council in respect of pumping stations and the sewage disposal works.

Heaton-with-Oxcliffe. All the dwellings in this Parish are separately drained into some form of septic tank, usually provided with a filter compartment. In most cases, however, the only means of disposal of the effluent is by discharging into the open drainage dykes, as the land is far too heavy to allow effective soakage. Furthermore, owing to the level of the water in the dykes, proper downward filtration is rarely possible, and the filter

beds mostly are submerged, and merely acting as mechanical filters. As a result, the dykes are frequently silted up with humus and require constant attention from the many owners involved in order to maintain them in a reasonable condition.

Consideration has already been given to a possible link up with the Morecambe Corporation sewerage scheme, in order to sewer the factory area, but it was apparent that the limited usefulness of such a scheme did not justify the high costs involved. It is to be hoped, however, that an alternative link up will be available for consideration in the future, with a view to sewerage the White Lund Hill and Oxcliffe Road residential areas.

It must be emphasised, however, that the costs of such a scheme would almost certainly be high.

Overton. Previous annual reports have referred to the pumping station commissioned in August, 1961, whereby the sewage from Overton parish is pumped to the Middleton Sewage Disposal Works.

The proposed sewage disposal works, referred to in the Middleton report, will provide for the parish of Overton, and the sewage will be pumped from the present station site to the proposed disposal works.

During 1964 a new 12in. diameter foul sewer was laid from the Globe Hotel Pumping Station to the Overton Memorial Hall to replace the existing defective 9in. diameter sewer. A new 18in. diameter surface water sewer was also laid in this locality as a preliminary measure towards the reduction of surface water in the foul sewerage system, and towards the alleviation of flooding in the Blue Potts district.

Sunderland Point in this Parish has a few private outfall pipes discharging direct into the tidal River Lune. It is considered that this method of disposal is satisfactory.

Scotforth. This Parish is also of a scattered nature (1 person to 8½ acres) and has no drainage system.

Ashton-with-Stodday. There is no sewage scheme for this Parish which has only 25 houses in it.

Slyne-with-Hest. The greater part of this parish is sewered and the sewage treated at the disposal works at Hest Bank. The original works, constructed in 1936, was designed to serve a population of 800 and in December 1963 the number of properties connected to the sewer was approximately 800, an estimated population of 2,400.

A sewerage scheme, to serve the properties in the Hest Bank Lane area was commenced in November, 1962 and a large sewage works extension, to serve a population of 3,000, was commenced in the Spring of 1963. The contract figure for these new works and sewer extensions is £68,899 0s. 9d., and the new works were commissioned in April, 1964.

Repairs and modifications to the original works, were carried out in 1965 to increase the potential capacity of the whole works, and the original works are now producing a satisfactory standard of effluent.

Bolton-le-Sands. The greater part of this Parish is sewered, the sewage being discharged crude into the mill race channel on the tidal foreshore at the end of St. Nicholas Lane. This outlet is not up to the modern standards of sewage disposal, and during 1959 representations were made by the Lancashire River Board, regarding this discharge of crude sewage.

As a result of the Ministry's disapproval in 1961 of the scheme for a disposal works off St. Nicholas Lane, the Council decided to instruct the Consulting Engineer to prepare a joint sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for the parishes of Bolton-le-Sands and Warton and the urban district of Carnforth. Originally a disposal works site was selected near Marsh House Farm, Carnforth, but on account of part of the site being within a planning clearance area of the military rifle range, alternative sites had to be investigated. The site now selected is immediately north of Marsh Gate Farm and planning permission has been granted for this site and for a further eight pumping station sites, two of which are within the Carnforth Urban District.

The proposed scheme provides for three main pumping stations and six subsidiary stations. Of the larger stations, one at Warton south of the Shovel Inn will pump via a rising main to the gravity sewers at Millhead. At Millhead a larger station will deal with the sewage flow from Warton and Carnforth, pumping the sewage to the proposed disposal works. The third major station at St. Nicholas Lane will deal with the flow of sewage from Bolton-le-Sands. The subsidiary stations will sewer groups of properties, at present on septic tanks, such as Sand Lane, Warton and Coastal Road, Bolton-le-Sands.

The total estimated cost (1965 prices) of the proposed scheme, (Lancaster R.D.C.'s proportion) excluding land charges and easement costs, is £315,447. The disposal works are designed to cater for an ultimate population of 13,000; the estimated present population, including Carnforth U.D.C. being 10,000.

Negotiations for the purchase of land, and easements for pipelines, are well advanced, and it is intended to submit the proposed scheme to the Lancashire River Authority and the Lancashire County Council early in 1966.

Warton. The Millhead portion of Warton is sewered and the sewage disposed of to the Carnforth Works. The remainder of the Parish, with the exception of the Western end of Sands Lane, is also sewered and disposed of crude into the semi-tidal waters of the River Keer.

As mentioned above it is proposed to deal with sewage from this parish in the combined Bolton-le-Sands, Carnforth, Warton scheme. A brief outline of this scheme, as it affects the parish of Warton is as follows:—

The sewage from a main collecting manhole, near the “Shovel Inn,” would be pumped to a station at Millhead. An ancillary pumping station to serve Sands Lane is also proposed. The sewage from the Millhead portion of Warton will be pumped from a proposed station, on the southerly side of the River Keer, together with the sewage from the whole of the Carnforth Urban District, to the Works.

Yealand Conyers. There are no public sewers in this small Parish. The largest group of houses are, however, drained into a septic tank with rotary percolating filter. No pollution of water courses takes place. Several cesspools are emptied by the Council at the request of the owners and the contents disposed of on the land.

Yealand Redmayne. The Housing Site and part of the village is sewered to a disposal tank, which drains into a duplicate system of land drains.

A new effluent disposal area was brought into use during 1955 and it would appear that what had become a very difficult problem before that date, has been successfully overcome.

Priest Hutton. There is no public drainage system for this Parish. All the property is drained into cesspools or septic tanks and filters.

All but 4 houses in this Parish have been provided with modern septic tank drainage systems, and pollution of the stream is now less evident.

Silverdale. The whole of Silverdale being built on solid rock has no public sewers, with the exception of the system draining the housing site and a few properties adjoining. Each house has its own cesspool and regular arrangements exist for emptying the cesspools and disposing of the contents on the land. This arrangement has proved very satisfactory and very few complaints are received.

GENERAL.

There are 5,689 houses on the water carriage system, 4,021 being connected to the sewers and 1,668 to septic tanks, cesspools, etc. There are also 100 houses which have closets other than water closets.

Grant aided improvement works continued to add to the number of closet conversions carried out during 1965. Thus, by the year end 23 such conversions had been completed, 21 involving the construction of a septic tank system of sewage disposal.

DRAINAGE INSPECTIONS.

(a) New Drainage.

473 visits of inspection of new drainage work were made during the year, following the notification of the carrying out of such works by the various Building Contractors operating in the District.

(b) Existing Drainage.

280 inspections were made during the year of existing drainage systems, where some defect had arisen and a nuisance thereby brought about. A good proportion of these visits were found to be required in areas which are due to benefit greatly by sewerage schemes, which the Council already have in hand or pending, so that this fact alone emphasizes the importance of the earliest possible implementation of these schemes.

So often, it has been found that there is little that can be done to effect an immediate improvement upon unsatisfactory drainage conditions, and since the complainants are often retired and therefore ageing people, the time factor as regards the anticipated waiting period before promised sewerage schemes become a reality, is of even greater significance. It is to be hoped that approval be given with a minimum of delay, when such schemes are submitted to the Ministry.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

This is a matter dealt with by the Surveyor, who reports as follows:—

Refuse collection is carried out by direct labour, 16 men being employed full-time and 7 vehicles being in regular use. The collection aimed at is every seven to nine days throughout the area. The details of the tipping arrangements are as follows:—

1. One large controlled tip for the whole of the northerly portion of the district at Cote Stones, Nr. Warton.

2. One other large tip near Sunderland Point for the parishes of Middleton, Overton and Heaton-with-Oxcliffe, the access road to which is tidal so that the Salt Ayre tip is used as an alternative.

3. For southerly parishes one large tip at Parkside, Ellel and a similar tip at Mainstone Quarry, Ellel are in use.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS (excluding visits made in connection with Housing Act matters as detailed on Page 24).

Premises visited or purpose of visit.	No. of visits
Houses, Public Health Act matters	305
Re Water supplies	132
Re Drains or Sewers	753
Re Infectious Diseases	75
Caravan Sites	132
Factories and Workshops	43
Ice Cream Premises	115
Milk Samples	263
Other Food Premises	179
Visit re Meat Inspections	93
Shops Act Inspections	40
Visits re Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	
Act 1963	39
Miscellaneous Visits	631
Total number of Visits	2,800
Number of defects or nuisances discovered	195
Number of defects remedied or nuisances abated	196
Number of Informal Notices served	101
Number of Formal Notices served	2
Legal Proceedings	Nil

CARAVAN SITES.

The situation remains unaltered regarding caravan sites in the District, since during 1965 there were no new licences issued and none were revoked. Therefore, there remain 17 caravan sites on the District of more than 5 caravans, which have been granted licences under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, subject to the Council's 1960 conditions, based upon the Model Standards issued by the Minister. In addition 17 sites of 5 caravans or less, have been granted licences subject to the reduced standards. In all, the total number of caravans that can be accommodated on licenced sites in the District remains at 1,614. Once again, it is pleasing to report that the

supervision of these sites presented few problems during the year, and only two complaints were made against one particular site, and both of these upon investigation, proved to be unfounded and even malicious in their origin.

The erection of barriers at certain points on Heaton Marsh, in order to deter the parking of vans by itinerant caravaners, has been only partially successful in its intention. Though the number of occasions on which such illegal use of parts of this land was considerably reduced, they were frequent enough to warrant the consideration of some further action being taken by the Lancaster Corporation, who are the part owners of the land in question.

Details of the main sites licensed are given below:—

Name of site	No. of Caravans Licensed
Ocean Edge Park Caravan Site, Middleton	613
	(483 in Lancaster R.D.)
Morecambe Lodge, Bolton-le-Sands	186
Cockerham Sands Caravan Park, Cockerham	240
Scout Crag Caravan Site, Warton	125
Shorefields, Middleton	110
Vickers Holiday Camp, Heaton-with-Oxcliffe	78
	(In Lancaster R.D.)
Old Glasson Farm, Thurnham	55
Bolton Holmes Farm, Bolton-le-Sands	52
Red Bank Farm, Bolton-le-Sands	38
Detron Gate Farm, Bolton-le-Sands	40
Bottomdale, Slyne	30
Bottoms Farm, Silverdale	15
Shorefields, Slyne-with-Hest	15
Glencaple, Green Lane, Heaton-with-Oxcliffe	14
Sandside Farm, Bolton-le-Sands	29
Bank End Farm, Cockerham	30
Ovangle Farm, Heaton-with-Oxcliffe	25

SCHOOLS.

Although there have been no significant improvement works completed to the schools in the District during the past 12 months, nevertheless, it is pleasing to report that two new schools to replace existing outdated accommodation and one extension are due to be commenced in the immediate future, and are scheduled for completion during 1966. The two new schools are to be

built at Bolton-le-Sands and Carnforth, and are intended to replace respectively the Bolton-le-Sands Church of England School and the Bolton-le-Sands Roman Catholic School. The proposed extension is at Silverdale Church of England School, and comprises new classrooms and sanitary accommodation.

At the same time, it is somewhat disappointing to have to report that although plans have been passed for the first phase of the proposed new Church of England School at Ellel, a starting date for the building programme is still not available.

Generally, whilst it is true to say that the remaining schools in the District are well maintained, I again feel it necessary to emphasise the need for new school buildings in certain cases where the accommodation and amenities provided falls far short of those incorporated in modern schools. It is realised that these are matters that are given the most careful consideration by the appropriate authorities when allocating priorities, and that Rome was not and could not have been built in a day. Yet it is stressed that the completion of these school building programmes appears to be a matter of extreme importance, so that it will be no longer possible for the children, parents and teachers of one particular village to draw comparisons with the educational amenities provided for their cousins from a neighbouring village — comparisons which in certain circumstances must seem to be both manifest and unfortunate.

Swimming Baths. There are no public swimming baths in the district, but two are privately owned. Only one of these has been used in recent years, that at Middleton Tower Holiday Camp. There is continuous circulation of water at this bath, and a recently re-newed chlorination plant.

Two samples of this bath water were taken for bacteriological examination during the height of the season and the results were in each case satisfactory.

Smoke Abatement. There are seven factory and works chimneys in the district (excluding Messrs. Trimpell Ltd., and I.C.I. Ltd.) and no action has been necessary regarding smoke abatement.

Offensive Trades. There are no offensive trades carried on in this district.

Common Lodging Houses. There is only one common lodging house in the district, situated at Millhead, in the parish of Warton. During the year, the premises were maintained generally in a satisfactory condition.

Underground Sleeping Rooms and Houses Let in Lodgings.
There are none in the district.

Shops and Offices. As from April, 1956, the routine inspection of premises under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, on behalf of the Lancashire County Council, was undertaken by the Council. Thus, in addition to matters dealt with directly, such as sanitary accommodation, ventilation and temperature, enquiries were made concerning the employment of young persons. During 1965, 40 such inspections and enquiries were carried out. By far the greater number of shops in the District are entirely family businesses with living accommodation attached to the business premises, and not involving the employment of any person other than members of the family.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. Most of the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 came into operation on the 1st August, 1964. From that date, the owner or occupier of any such premises was legally responsible for maintaining them in accordance with the standards laid down by the Act and the various regulations made under the Act. The standards referred to include the cleanliness, ventilation, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, lighting, drinking water, storage of clothing, seating accommodation, the guarding of dangerous parts of machinery, the provision of first-aid box, working space, temperature, and fire precautions. The general provisions of the Act, other than fire precautions, are administered by the Local Authority except premises normally administered by the Factory Inspector and certain other exceptions.

By the end of 1965, sixty-seven premises administered by the Local Authority for the purpose of the Act had been registered, and copies of these application forms had been forwarded to the Fire Authority.

The initial inspections of the majority of these premises had been carried out, 55 such inspections having been made. Since all of these premises have been inspected periodically in the past, under the provisions of either the Shops Acts, The Food Hygiene Regulations or the Factories Act, it has been found that there are practically no structural alterations or additions required.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

Part VIII of the Act

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number of			
	Number On Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	5	5	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	61	38	2	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	66	43	2	Nil

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “cases.”)

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil

Part 1 of the Act.

Out-work — None in the District. (Sections 110 and 111)

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

All samples for bacteriological examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Preston.

MILK. The systematic programme of sampling of milk distributed throughout the District was maintained during 1965.

Once again, the co-operation of the Lancaster Corporation and officials of the Public Health Department, in delivering samples and returning containers, to and from the Preston laboratory is gratefully acknowledged and much appreciated.

A summary of the results of the various tests and examinations carried out during the year is given below:—

(a) Raw Milk.

(1) Tuberculosis - biological tests.

No. of Samples, 6. No. Positive, Nil.
No. Negative, 6.

(2) Methylene Blue reduction test.

No. of Samples, 41. No. Satisfactory, 37.
No. Unsatisfactory, 4.

(b) Heat-treated Milk.

(1) Phosphatase test.

No. of Samples, 15. No. Satisfactory, 14.
No. Unsatisfactory, 1.

(2) Methylene Blue reduction test.

No. of Samples, 15. No. Satisfactory, 14.
No. Unsatisfactory, 1.

(3) Turbidity test.

No. of Samples, Nil. No. Satisfactory, Nil.
No. Unsatisfactory, Nil.

Under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1960, all dealers licences, other than those issued by the Minister, are issued by the Food and Drugs Authority for the area, i.e. The County Council. The registration of dairies other than Dairy Farms and of distributors of milk remains the responsibility of the District Council. There are in all 39 distributors of milk operating in the district, of which 17 are producer retailers, 12 are dairymen operating from premises in the district, 3 are shopkeepers in the district and 7 are distributors operating from premises outside the district.

In the case of all the samples of raw milk which failed the Methylene Blue reduction test, a repeat sample was taken, and should this also have been unsatisfactory, the facts would have been reported to the Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. There were no occasions on which this procedure was necessary during the year.

In addition to the above samples, 219 specimens of milk produced by individual cows from nine herds were examined for the presence of *Brucella Abortus*, following adverse reports upon samples of the bulk supply or at the particular request of the farmer concerned. Of the nine herds so examined, the infection was found in 17 cows from 6 herds, as compared with 35 cows from 11 herds during the previous year. In all cases except one, the farmer arranged for the immediate slaughter of the infected animals for beef, and in the remaining case, since the milk was already being sent for pasteurisation, no further action was required. Thus it was not necessary for the Medical Officer of Health to serve any Pasteurising Notices during 1965.

Although it is pleasing to note that the figures quoted above show a considerable improvement upon those for the previous year, and that they may be, to some extent, due to the increased awareness of the farming community in general of this particular disease together with the free calf vaccination service against *Brucella Abortus* which has been available since the 1st May, 1962, nevertheless the importance of stressing that only pasteurised milk gives 100% protection against this and all other known milk borne diseases, cannot be too often emphasized.

Ice Cream. 115 visits of inspection were made during 1965 of the 52 premises in the District registered for the sale of ice cream and 3 for its manufacture and sale. 13 samples were taken for bacteriological examination during the year, and these were reported as follows:—

12	.....	.....	.....	Grade 1
1	.....	.....	.....	Grade 2
Nil	.....	.....	.....	Grade 3
Nil	.....	.....	.....	Grade 4

Meat Inspection. There was only one slaughter house where slaughtering was regularly carried out, and that was the private slaughterhouse at Cockerham. The extremely high standard of meat produced was maintained, once again.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED WITHIN THE DISTRICT

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	104	Nil	Nil	659	85	Nil
Number inspected	104	Nil	Nil	659	85	Nil
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	7	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci.	6.7%	Nil	Nil	0.4%	Nil	Nil
Tuberculosis only:—						
Whole carcasses condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrige- ration.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

SHRIMP PICKING. Shrimp Picking was carried out at 14 of the premises registered for this purpose during the year and 14 visits of inspection were made to such premises in use. In all cases it was found that the regulations which are applicable, were being observed and no action was necessary.

OTHER FOOD PREMISES. During the year, 117 visits were made to the 130 food premises situated within the District. A good standard of hygiene again has been maintained generally, and those premises which were found to be below the required standard were subjected to a more concentrated series of inspections, until such times as the desired standard had been achieved and maintained. In all these cases, where the faults were largely only of a comparatively minor nature, the management accepted and implemented any advice given to improve their premises, equipment or practice.

One of the most persistent infringements was the practice, which would have gained ground during the year but for the intervention of your Inspectors, of displaying within reach of the public, particularly children, uncovered or even unwrapped liquorice sticks, chocolate bars, toffee bars and similar penny or twopenny attractions, from which the children are free to select their own choice. Needless to say, this decision is only arrived at in most cases, after handling almost every article in the box. This practice has been stopped whenever found, the shopkeeper being encouraged to sell only wrapped sweets of this nature, and to place the display box out of reach of the general public. I reiterate that this practice, which has been noted in shops which could not be faulted in any other way and which have an excellent record from the food hygiene aspect, appears to have developed quite suddenly during the past year, in shops so widespread as to suggest that some high pressure wholesale salesman has either been giving wrong advice, or otherwise has been grossly misunderstood.

List of Food Premises.

General grocers and provision dealers	42
Greengrocers and fruiterers	4
Fishmongers	1
Meat Shops	6
Bakers and confectioners	7
Fried fish shops	6
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice cream, etc.	10
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, etc.	54
Shrimp-pickers — outworkers	33
	<hr/>
	163

Adulteration. This part of food inspection is dealt with by the Lancashire County Council.

Bakehouses. There are now three bakehouses in the District situated, one each at Bolton-le-Sands, Hest Bank and Middleton. On the whole a good standard of general cleanliness is maintained.

Rodent Control Work. During the early part of 1965, another workman was trained to take over, amongst other duties, the rodent control work., due to the fact that the previous operator was promoted to under-foreman. The present arrangement is most satisfactory since it allows the under-foreman to take over any urgent rat baiting work that may arise, or may be proceeding, during the absence of the new operator during periodic holiday periods, emergency sickness leave etc. The free service, which is available to all occupiers of domestic premises on the District, continues to be much in demand, and is considered to be a valuable asset both to this department and to the ratepayers at large. Once again, it is pleasing to report that the test-baiting of the various sewerage systems in the District indicated that the level of infestation was remarkably low. This work involved 171 inspections and re-inspections of 57 manholes on the various systems. In addition, inspections, test-baiting and treatments were carried out at 82 private dwelling houses, 8 business premises and 10 Local Authority owned properties, such as refuse tips and sewage works.

